

VOL. XII

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INSTRUCTORS, — BOSTON LATIN SCHOOL, — 1892-'93.

# LATIN SCHOOL REGISTER.

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No. 10.

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## EDITOR'S DESK.

WITH this number closes the twelfth volume of the REGISTER. Like almost all its predecessors it has been financially successful; and the editors are glad to say that they have done their best, whatever that may be, to make it successful from a literary point of view, as well. There are two things we will say concerning the policy followed by the paper in regard to the matter that is admitted into its columns. One we have touched on before—the admission of the SHORT STORY. Whether we were on the wrong track or not, we do not know; but we thought that a short story with spice and dash would be much preferable to a dreary, padded, summer-resort “story.” And, as we had an editor who had, or thought he had, a turn for the novellette, behold the result! The second thing we were to speak of refers more especially to the editorial columns. We have tried NEVER TO PREACH. In the first place, the school paper is not the school moralist. Next, we have noticed in times past that almost all the admonitions the REGISTER ever gave passed unheeded. Evidently its readers thought they knew almost as much about life as the editors. *Almost!* Lastly, however realistically, we might adorn a tale, we could never point a moral gracefully.

## THE PRIZE DECLAMATION.

FOR the first time in many years the Annual Prize Declamation of the Boston Latin School was not held in Tremont Temple. But, if it were not for the associations that cling to that old auditorium that has witnessed so many past triumphs, we would say that the People's Church is in many respects the Temple's superior. It is a much brighter, more cheerful church. It is a model of architectural arrangement. It is far from what is called the “congested” district and from the noisy crowd. Yet it is conveniently near the city's residential portion.

It was two o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, June 2, 1893, that the Germania band began to play and the following program was begun:

### Music

Overture, “Isabella” *Suppe.*  
Polka de Concert, *Strauss.*  
Selections from “La Cigale,” *Andran.*  
Galop, “Auf Wiedeschen,” *Cooke.*

1. “The Advance,” *Gassaway*  
W. SHUEBRUK.
2. “True and False Glory,” *Eddy*  
F. A. E. SOMERS.
3. Address to the Webster Regiment,” *Everett*  
T. H. REED.
4. “The Eloquence of O'Connell,” *Phillips*  
C. D. REAGAN.

### Music

Concert Waltz, “Nillhuthen,” *Strauss*

5. “The Fight of the Privateer ‘Armstrong,’” *Roche*  
E. A. REGAN.
6. “The Little Martyr of Smyrna,” *Shurtleff*  
W. J. KEYES.
7. “Rubenstein's Piano Playing,” *Jud Brownin*  
F. J. KNEELAND.
8. “The Father of the Revolution,” *Curtis*  
W. M. FLINT.

### Music

Intermezzo from “Naila,” *Delibes.*

9. "Meaning of the Four Centuries," *Bellamy*  
F. B. GRANGER.
10. "Abraham Lincoln," *Beecher*  
G. A. HAM.
11. "Old Arc," *Brooks*  
M. SUMNER COGGAN.
12. "The Volunteer Organist," *Foss*  
M. J. CUNIFF.  
Music  
Duo, Flute and Cello, *Halcy*
13. "Jim's Last Ride," *Stansbury*  
S. M. PIERCE.
14. "Herve Riel," *Browning*  
T. L. ROBINSON.
15. "Maud as a Witness," *Fielding*  
I. C. WATSON.\*
16. "Literary Pursuits," *A. H. Everett*  
W. H. VINCENT.
17. "The Victor of Marengo," *Anon*  
R. B. SPRAGUE.  
Music  
Selections from "The Huguenots," *Meyerbeer*.  
Award of Prizes.  
Music  
"Fair Harvard."  
Award of Declamation Prizes.  
Music  
March, "High School Cadets," *Sousa*.

\*Not a candidate for a prize.

Owing to a lingering indisposition, probably brought on by exposure on the Common on Parade, Col. T. L. Robinson was obliged to forego speaking; but otherwise the program was carried out in full. The band was encored several times, and the speakers and prize-winners were eagerly cheered by their friends all over the house.

The following is the award of prizes for '92-'93:

#### I. FOR EXCELLENCE IN CLASSICS.

Charles Thresher Rawson, I.\*  
Carl Newell Jackson, II.  
Paul Alphonse Henry van Daell, II.  
Donald Fraser Urquhart, III.  
Leo Francis Joseph O'Neil, III.  
Laurence Worthington Pierce, IV.  
William John Kelly, IV.  
Edward Johnson, V.

Henry Winch Bail, V.  
Howard Smith Bennett, VI.  
Arthur Earle Marr, VI.  
Joseph John Curran, Out-of-course.  
Ralph Roswell Fitch, Out-of-course.

\*Roman numerals indicate classes.

#### II. FOR EXCELLENCE IN MODERN STUDIES.

Charles Davis Drew, I.  
Waldron Holmes Rand, II.  
Laurence Henry Parkhurst, II.  
Henry Leonard Morse, III.  
Arthur Edward Greene, III.  
Cornelius John Lane, IV.  
Durand Ford Drake, IV.  
Eugene Hale Douglass, V.  
Sylvester Maurice Whalen, V.  
William Joseph Tarpey, VI.  
Fernald Hutchins, VI.  
Philip Rubenstein, Out-of-course  
Lenoir Campbell Church, Out-of-course.

#### III. FOR EXCELLENCE IN DECLAMATION.

(see below.)

#### IV. FOR EXCELLENCE IN READING.

*First Prize*—Elmer Ernest Southard, I.  
*Second Prizes*—Rufus William Sprague, Jr., I.  
Thomas Lambard Robinson, I.  
*Third prizes*—Henry Edmund Cottle, II.  
Samuel Robinson, II.

The following were the judges at the reading:  
Simon Davis, Esq. of the High School Com.  
Prof. James B. Taylor of the Berkeley School.  
Mr. E. Bentley Young of the Prince School.

#### V. FOR EXEMPLARY CONDUCT AND PUNCTUALITY.

Charles Davis Drew, Lester Elliot Herrick, I.  
Carl Newell Jackson, II.  
Donald Fraser Urquhart, Leo Francis Joseph O'Neil, Arthur Edward Greene, III.  
Durand Ford Drake, Thomas Ordway, William John Kelly, Frank Jonathan Kneeland, IV.  
Henry Winch Bail, V.  
Howard Smith Bennett, William Joseph Tarpey, Fernald Hutchins, Allan Hiram Whitman, VI.  
Joseph John Curran, Ralph Roswell Fitch, Out-of-course.

#### VI. FOR EXEMPLARY CONDUCT AND FIDELITY.

Gideon Beck Abbott, I.  
Herbert Bancroft Priest, II.  
Joseph Edward Murphy, II.



Sidney Peterson, III.  
James Martin Gillis, III.  
William Edmunds, IV.  
Burt Tower, IV.  
Gerald Francis Laughlin, V.  
Charles William English, V.  
Edward Lynian Pitman, VI.  
Charles Butler Loughead, VI.  
Henry Latimer Seaver, Out-of-course.  
Joseph Victor Connolly, Out-of-course.

VII. FOR ENGLISH ESSAY.

Charles Davis Drew, I., for essay on *The Evolution of the Bicycle*.

VIII. FOR MILITARY DRILL.

(see another column.)

IX. GARDNER PRIZE.

Elmer Ernest Southard, I., for essay on *Columbus in the Light of the Latest Research*.

X. DERBY PRIZE.

Rufus William Sprague, Jr., I., for translation of Pliny's Letters to Tacitus, Book VI., Letters XVI. and XX.

After the familiar strains of "Fair Harvard" died away, Dr. Merrill introduced Dr. Charles M. Green, who said he spoke, not as Chairman of the Committee on High Schools, but as a Latin School boy. With a brief introduction, he announced the award of declamation prizes, amid a flutter of suspense, as follows:

*First Prize*—Marcellus Sumner Coggan, II.

*Second Prizes*—Rufus Bates Sprague, I.

William Howard Vincent, I.

*Third Prizes*—Michael James Cunliff, II.

Frank Jonathan Kneeland, IV.

*Special Prizes*—William Jerome Keyes, Out-of-course,

Charles Daniel Reagan, Out-of-course.

The following were the judges at the declamation:

Dr. George Santayana, B. L. S. '82, of Harvard University.

Prof. Charles E. Fay, of Tufts College.

Edward Robinson, of the Museum of Fine Arts.

Dr. E. M. Hartwell, formerly (Greek) instructor in the Latin School, now Director of Physical Culture in the Boston schools.

Willis Boyd Allen, Latin School, class of ?

H. N. Collison, B. L. S.

Rev. Emory J. Haynes, of the People's Church.

C. H. Vinton.

H. V. Haynes,

Rev. H. F. Jenks, B. L. S. (?) Editor of the volume of Latin School Catalogue from 1885 to 1885.

CLASS PROPHECY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

The fate of a prophet is generally a sad one; indeed, in the case of a class prophet his end is never left to fate, but, at the end of his prophesy, he meets his fate at the hands of his victims and never hears the end of their revilings, until fate puts an end to his sufferings. However, let us leave this all to fate and pursue the even tenor of our way, since, in fact, we have a tenor in our way, and as his voice is scarcely even, he will probably get in our way, but, as he doesn't weigh as much as he might, we shall not let that trouble us.

So, "with malice toward none, with charity for all," let us try to prophesy the glorious futures of the renowned class of '93.

The first in the way is Abbott, Gideon Beck. Now Abbott perhaps seems to you a quiet sensible lad, but, in truth he is a Gideon(e) and he is generally at the "Beck" and call of all mischief. Of Abbott we only hope that his marked—and he did get "marked" for it once,—devotion to the young lady who used to sit in the window opposite our room will at some future time be rewarded.

Next comes Beale, our great foot-ball captain. Beale will make a great stir in the world,—as the maker of spoons said of his wares, and his comet will make a greater flash than did Biela's. Now, Beale's comet and Biela's comet are the same, although this may be a new and strange fact to astronomers; for, if you metathesize the "i" and the "e" in Biela and drop off the "a," which of course you have a perfect right to do, you will see that Biela becomes Beale with a slightly different spelling, which does not alter the derivation, as the text is probably corrupt. But we hope that he "who sees" Beale's comet in its passage through the

air, will not fear its visit but invite him to "drop in and see me, old boy" and give him a generous lunch of cream-cakes since "you're a good-looking boy, Beale."

Carty is going to follow in the footsteps of his forefathers and become a monopolist or a pay-master; but he will be at a loss,—although I hope he will never lose his money,—for a place to flee to, as there will be no Canada at the time he wishes to go.

Clement. What to prophesy about Clement would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, he is such a creature of freaks and fancies, and besides I didn't know whether he would get into this prophecy or not since he was so late in getting to school. However, he will be a great socialist, nationalist, or nihilist and ride in electric cars at the rate of a hundred miles an hour, but never will he do that in Boston. Or, on the other hand he may become a great physicist and chemist, like his renowned friend Theodore Gutier, who perished in a very romantic way in the REGISTER. In this profession his quick and ready eye will greatly aid him, as is demonstrated in his ability to rip the cloth of a billiard table at every shot. It is positively stated by him that he found this secret in the hieroglyphics of Champollion.

Collins. Collins is to be a city laborer and be floor-director at their annual balls. If you ever see Collins again you will know him at sight, since according to one of our esteemed instructors, he is excellent "at sight." "I suppose there's no harm in that, Gay?"

Conant. "Buck" is a devoted champion of Yale and he will come to a bad end, since he has a tendency to buck against fate, and he who bucks against fate is generally worsted, although Conant can never be worsted, as he is too solid and substantial to be used for fancy work.

Drew. If Drew drew we should make him draw his own portrait, but, as he doesn't we must do it for him. Drew has declared his intention of enlisting in the next war with his entire company, and you can see to what a height his patriotism has risen when you consider that the tallest man in his company rises to the height of four and a half feet. But, if there should be no war, Drew would open a bake-

shop to supply his school-mates with free lunch.

Gay, E. L. alias "Dutchy." "Dutchy" will be a lawyer and win great renown in the celebrated suit which will be conducted by the "Lunch-Protectionists" against the "Lunch Raiders" of room twelve to recover certain articles of food unduly confiscated. One good thing about "Dutchy" is his devotion to whatever he undertakes, as is shown by his adherence to the class in advanced French.

Gay, F. P. This Gay intends to be a doctor and will go through the world gayly sawing off arms and legs. Already he is a terror to the stray dogs and cats of his neighborhood. If only he can invent an elixir to cure swell-heads he will make a fortune, provided he gets rid of his own first. If he does invent an elixir and is so unfortunate as to marry a scolding wife he can surely do what the sultan of Turkey does in such a case,—that is he takes an elixir. However, as was said of a man who was beating his wife in a garret "he is above, doing a mean act."

Harriman. Harriman is our greatest master and he generally provides a very good lunch for all his room-mates. Harriman's ambition is to be a great student of human nature and thus he will be a mind reader and phrenologist and have as many bumps on his own head as he will pretend there are on the heads of his customers. I think that already he has the bump of Greek sight-passages unduly developed.

Hastings. Hastings is an ardent protectionist of lunch and American industries. Therefore, if Harrison ever talks through his grandpapa's hat again and gets elected to the presidency, Hastings is sure of a profitable government position as post-master of Smithville, Smith County, Maine, with the magnificent salary of sixty-nine dollars, thirty-three and one third cents *per annum* with hot water and a shaving mug thrown in.

Healy. Healy will have a great future. We see him as a grand political leader shouting for democracy and tariff reform. In course of time he may be elected to the common council of the city of Boston, from which august body his speech on the rearing of cats, whether it is a domestic or foreign industry, and whether it

should be taxed or not, will move the whole world,—we don't dare to say how.

Herrick. Herrick will surely be a pedler and will sell pins and badges on the installment plan,—fifty cents down and balance \$2.00 on delivery. All who have had dealings with him will commend him for his promptness in filling orders.

Hoitt. Hoitt is going to be an actor and travel with John L. Sullivan's troupe as the star clog dancer and character sketch artist. If he is fortunate you will probably hear of his appearance at some one of the Boston theatres, as the champion lightning-change artist of the world. But, if he tires of the stage, he will probably go to the eastern countries and become a dealer in tropical fruits, for we all know how fond he is of making "dates."

Holway. Holway is a musical genius and at one time aspired to Paderewski hair, but being assisted by a collection taken up for him in the class he was induced to take ether and have it removed. Since Holway's hair is now of a very respectable length, we hope, to speak "*à la cockney*," he will halways keep it so.

Kelley. Kelley will be a great business man and become the silent partner in a large firm; or else, he will be a teacher and be noted for his clear and lucid explanations, and his ability to control the "rowdies of the second class."

Litchfield. Litchfield is either a genius or a freak of nature, *lusus naturae*, so to speak. It is Nattie's ambition to edit a funny paper, and it will be a funny paper. If only he can phonograph one of his laughs and introduce it under strong pressure into his paper, he will receive a leather medal from the S. P. C. A. For, by this means he will have solved the problem of killing animals in the most humane way; since all the owner of a sick horse or dog will have to do will be to buy a copy of the paper and give it to the animal. As soon as the animal chews the part with the laugh in it a great explosion of natural gas will occur and he will be at once scattered in small pieces to the four winds of heaven.

McCormick. McCormick will be the champion shot of the world. Indeed he is now able to hit a brass button, about the size of those policemen wear on their uniforms, with a snow-

ball at the distance of fifteen yards, or perhaps I should have said across the front yard of this school. He can hit the mark every time and on one occasion hit seven marks with a saliva-sphere, or, in vulgar language, a spit ball.

McDonald and Meserve are going to form a partnership in a large retail clothing store on Salem St. They will offer liberal discounts to Latin School boys, I mean young men, and insert a five-hundred dollar advertisement in the REGISTER. After making their fortunes they will purchase palatial residences on North St. and there spend the rest of their lives.

Miller. Miller will be a writer of jokes for the funny column of the REGISTER and will spring chestnuts from the Iliad on the long-suffering subscribers. He will probably soon begin to get thin and pale and to look as though he had not a friend in the world, as that is the general appearance of comic writers.

Moxom. Moxom was designed by his father for a minister, but I fear his father will be disappointed as Mox. shows strong inclinations to become a barber. He has all ready acquired considerable skill in the tonsorial art, and it is reported that he removes the growth on the face of a certain individual twice a day. I fear, if his brain grows as rapidly as his beard he will soon be a candidate for an insane asylum.

Myers. There is no trait of "archaism" in Myers' character and he will probably become a writer or a copyist. One of the proofs of the greatness of Myers' future career in literature is the fact that many of his essays compare very closely with those of other authors in the first class. My advice to Myers is to persevere and thus in time he may be able to copy the works of others *verbatim*.

Rawson. In Rawson's passages through the corridors of the world his footsteps will surely be heard, and even now I imagine I hear them reëchoing through the halls,—of course I mean the halls of the future. In Rawson's life in the dim hereafter he will be provided with felt slippers and wings and he will serve as the messenger of the gods, and with his angelic stride he will traverse the pathways of the air. Last night I dreamed that Rawson had already left this mundane sphere and on his tombstone I read this touching epitaph, composed by the

physicist of our class. Indeed he was the only one who was able to compute the amount of work done in three days by the city laborers. Now, as Sise reasoned that in physics the amount of work means the amount of work actually accomplished and not the amount of energy displayed, he correctly answered that there was no work done and was accordingly promoted to the head of the class. But Sise seriously intends to deal in physics since it is his ambition to become a physician.

Southard. Two careers are open to Southard, one as an editor and the other as a judge. I think he will choose the latter and I can imagine the following dialogue between himself and the prisoner at the bar.

Southard. You acknowledge that you are guilty?

Prisoner. Yes.

S. Then you know you are guilty?

P. Yes.

S. Then you know that you know that you are guilty?

P. Yes.

S. Then you know that I know that you know that you are guilty?

P. Yes.

S. Then you know that I know that I know that you know that you know that you are guilty?

P. Yes.

S. Then I declare you guilty of megacephalus and craniummisticabesity in the first degree and sentence you to six months confinement in the South Boston insane asylum.

Sprague, R. B. "Scoop" will be a dancing master and give lessons at two dollars and half hundred on Snawmut Ave., with a grand masked ball at the end of the term. We hope that he will never be reduced to the expedient resorted to by one dancing master of this city who advertised "Owing to the scarcity of young men in my school I will present twelve lessons and a dress suit free to any young man on joining my class within two weeks."

Sprague, R. W. Sprague has been offered a situation on the staff of the *REISSER*, where he will spend his time trying to predict the future circulation of that paper. In connection with this he will open an office and will for the

class poet:

Charlie Rawson burst his brain,  
Endeavoring, with might and main,  
To unravel a piece of Sanskrit vicious:  
Now he doesn't wail or carp,  
But plays upon the harp  
Little idyls that are tender and delicious.

Robinson. Robinson is going to be a great man. He has confided to me that he intends to emigrate to Mars, as this world is not large enough to hold him, since he has derived so much glory from an account of his greatness at one time published in one of the papers of this city; and then, you see, no planet but Mars could suit such a devoted military man, and, as Robinson does not think Mars is inhabited except by the ghosts of the Greek and Roman warriors, he will have plenty of room up there. We can imagine him teaching Achilles the new tactics. Some time after his departure for his aerial abode a great convulsion will shake the earth, which the astronomers will declare has been caused by an out-burst on Mars, and this they will assert can be explained only on the supposition that Robinson suddenly seeing the point of a joke told him a few years before, while he was on earth, has broken into a laugh at it.

Scannell. Scannell will be a great musician and will play in the symphony orchestra on an empty tomato-can with strings tied across it. However, Scannell will always be remembered as the man who sacrificed his leg to win honor for the Latin School foot-ball team, and then failed in his object.

Sears. Sears will be manager of the Boston Base ball Club and after a prosperous season will realize so much money that the directors will pay a dividend of three-sixteenth *per-cent*. One thing about Sears, he will always play whether he has five men or nine, if he has to fill four positions himself.

Shelburne. Shelburne will be principally distinguished as the only man who ever graduated from the Latin School who became a great singer. He will in time appear in the Italian opera as the basso-profundo-tenore-disgusto with a tenor voice which we hope will put many a "tenner" in his pocket.

Sise. Sise is the great mathematician and



consideration of \$1.00 furnish a full horoscope of your future and if you are not satisfied with it he will try it again.

Stanwood. Stanwood will be a business man and, after amassing an immense fortune, consisting of the most part in shares in the Maverick bank, will retire and become the mascot of the Latin School foot-ball and base-ball teams. In this capacity he will be present at all the games and be of great use in keeping small boys off the field. Stanwood once had an ambition to become an athlete and win the only point gained by the Latin School in the interscholastic meeting, but, unfortunately for his reputation he has given up the idea.

Vincent. Vincent has an ambition to become a stock-raiser, and, although he will pay some attention to game-cocks and fat-oxen, he will principally devote himself to breeding fast horses. Vincent declares a man who rides behind a fast horse need not necessarily be fast, but we know that a man who habitually rides behind horses whose record is a mile in two minutes,—for that is the mark Vincent is striving to reach,—is living at a pretty fast rate.

Warren. This man will emulate Benjamin Franklin and become a printer. He has already *registered* a great success in the printing of our school paper. In the advertisement of his business Warren will state,—“If papers are to be issued at a specified time the contract must be made five years in advance and the money must be paid at end of the third year.”

An interesting experiment to find the boiling point of a human being can be performed on Warren by simply saying to him, during the dance tomorrow afternoon, “Mr. Warren, I can't dance,” and then testing the surrounding air with a Centigrade thermometer.

Wilde. Last but not least comes our lordly major. Wilde is a devoted champion of the fair sex, and has a lovely moustache which adds a great deal to his attractions in their eyes. An ardent lady admirer of him recently told me that she had no difficulty in seeing this moustache at the distance of two feet on Tremont St. near Huyler's one certain sunshiny day about a month ago. This young lady rather disturbed the major's serene calm by saying to him, “O Major Wilde what made you let it

grow so long?” After this terrible attack Wilde's brain was thrown out of balance and he fled to the wilds of New Hampshire whence he has just returned.

And now hoping I have not exhausted your patience or driven you wild, I leave you to compare, at some future date, the actual careers of the members of our class with my truthful predictions.

R. W. SPRAGUE, JR.

## NOTES.

S. M. MERRILL, B. L. S. '90, Harvard '94, sustained his share successfully in the recent three-cornered Harvard-Princeton-Yale relay race.

CONCERNING '93's choice of college, we are glad to say that, at the present outlook, the class will hang together very closely.

THE WHOLE class intends to go to Harvard, with the following exceptions:

CONANT, Amherst;

HOLWAY, Harv. Med. Sch.;

LITCHFIELD, Tufts.

THOSE who have seen numbers of the *Continental Quiver* lately have probably read some very well-written papers by Latin School boys. The articles are those that won the *Quiver* Prizes, mentioned by us in a previous issue.

A FOUNTAIN pen was offered by that most public-spirited class of '93 for the best series of school-yells to be used in the ball-games. We haven't heard the yells yet, but the pen fell to RUFUS BATES SPRAGUE.

Mr. Jackson, our Physics instructor, has an epigrammatic poem in the June *New England Magazine*, entitled “CUDDYHUNK.”

THE class of '93 is surely cut out for business. The foot-ball manager, L. P. SEARS, brought the team out full \$50. ahead, (not a head,) while F. P. GAY, base-ball manager, has also come out with a handsome margin.

The dance committee, also, more than evened things up. Such a series of successes is at least unusual.

MOST Latin School boys are probably unawares that extensive banking operations are being carried on daily on the other side of our building. Yet such is the case. In a long, well-lighted room, filled with the desks of busy dealers in fabulous, indeed fictitious, amount of merchandise, in the top story of the E. H. S. building, is the reliable Montgomery Bank, capital, \$750,000, to be increased at pleasure by having more *assignments* printed at any printer's in the city. Pupils in the advanced class of the E. H. S. are, strange to say, entrusted with the responsible positions of Cashier, Paying Teller, etc. The occupants of the aforesaid desks buy and sell by means of little red slips of paper (1.5 cm. X 5 cm.) with such legends as the following: 150 tubs butter at 22c; 980 bars soap at 6c; etc. They indorse each other, gain and lose money, but are not allowed to speculate. The state of the market is indicated by figures on slips drawn by lot from the instructor's hat; this method is we think as good as any other. All in all, the E. H. S. boys get, along with much enjoyment, a deal of valuable and practical instruction.

WE HAVE allowed Mr. Wilde's name to remain at the head of the paper as one its editors, though, as you are aware, he has not been present at the school for some months. We thought it impracticable to have another editor elected to take his place; and Mr. Sprague has taken on himself the duties of Military Editor.

WE TRIED in vain earlier in the year to obtain statistics of the average weight, height, etc. of the class of '93. We think, however, that few classes has surpassed it in these particulars. We have never seen another class, at least, enter with such spirit into athletics. Why, we are surprised when we think how many embryo pitchers, runners, and eaters we have. And just conjure up from the ash-barrels of your memory the annals of those two sad ball-games with '94 and '95!

How much like the "wonderful one-hoss shay" the team went that day of the game between '93 and '94! We kept piling up runs on runs until at last we went all to pieces "just as bubbles do when they burst."

JUST before the prize drill many Latin School boys received notice that a certain boot-and-shoe firm would present the captain and lieutenant of the company winning the first prize with a pair of RUSSIA CALF BUCKERS! Ah! 'tis a fine thing, a military life!

WHEN comparing notes at the M. S. P. A. banquet, we discovered that the REGISTER is the oldest *school* paper in Massachusetts. The REGISTER, also, has as good a circulation as almost any other and a larger *comparative* circulation.

## THE EVOLUTION OF THE BICYCLE.

THE rapid advances made within the last three years in the construction of bicycles have awakened the interest of the whole civilized world. Who would suppose that the light and noiseless machine of the present day is merely an improvement, by many steps to be sure, upon the clumsy "hobby-horse", of the early part of this century? Let us trace then the evolution of the bicycle from the very beginning.

In 1816, the first important step was taken. One Baron von Drais, master of the forests of the Grand Duke of Baden, constructed for his own use a vehicle, which he shortly after exhibited in France and patented. The Draisine, as this machine was called, consisted of two wheels, each about two and one-half feet in diameter, placed one before the other and connected by a sort of perch astride of which the rider sat. The front wheel was swivelled to the forward part of the perch and could be moved at will by means of handles which extended back towards the seat of the rider. The method of propulsion was, however, the crudest thing about the machine, for the rider, half sitting, half walking, merely pushed himself ahead with long strides.

This style of machine was received with great favor by the young men of France and Germany, and in 1818 was introduced, with some slight improvements, into England and patented as the Pedestrian Curricule. In 1819 the machine was patented in the United States, where it aroused some interest. It was ridden

extensively in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Troy and Saratoga. This success, however, was short-lived. In England, especially, the machine was much ridiculed and was nicknamed "hobby-horse" and "dandy-horse."

It has long been thought that no improvement was made over the hobby-horse between the year 1821 and the invention of the velocipede (1863). But in 1892 an investigation revealed the fact that about 1840 a Scotchman, Kirkpatrick McMillan by name, applied driving levers to the rear wheel of an old hobby-horse. One Thomas McCall, when a boy, saw McMillan's machine, and (about 1870) manufactured a number on (according to his testimony) precisely the same principle. In a letter to the "Bicycling News" of February, 1892, McCall describes the machine as follows: "The only radical difference between my make and the Safety is this: The power was conveyed to the rear wheel by means of swinging pedals, connecting rod and crank, instead of, as in the Safety, a chain."

Another Scotchman, Gavin Dalzell, also produced (about 1840) a rear-driving two-wheeled machine like McMillan's, and he is said to have been able to make twelve miles per hour upon it. Whether he had seen McMillan's machine or not is doubtful. At any rate, Dalzell's machine exists in England today, and is described by the "Bicycling News." According to the description it must be almost exactly like the drop-frame ladies' "Hickory" Safety of today, though of course it had iron tires and was propelled by swinging pedals, connecting rods and cranks, instead of a chain with sprocket wheels.

Thus we see that many features of the *present Safety* were embodied in the McMillan and Dalzell machines. Yet, strange to say, these improvements amounted to nothing, and the bicycle was destined to pass through the preliminary stages of velocipede and "ordinary" before arriving at its present stage of development, the Safety.

From 1845 to 1863, though the bicycle was entirely unthought of, some improvements (which led directly to the invention of the front-driving velocipede) were made in three-wheeled and four-wheeled machines.

To us it seems that, after such improvements, it would be but an easy matter to place driving cranks and pedals on the front wheel of a Draisine. However, some years elapsed before anyone did this. Authorities disagree about both inventor and date of invention. There are two aspirants to the honor, Michaux and Lallement, both Frenchmen.

M. de Saunier in his "L'histoire Générale de la Vélocipède" supports the claim of the former.

Mr. Charles E. Pratt, who has had occasion to look up such matters in connection with his own interests in certain patents, proves conclusively that Lallement deserves the title of "Inventor of the Bicycle." The following is substantially his account of Lallement and his invention.

Lallement, a French mechanic, knew that the Draisine could, although it had but two wheels, be balanced by moving the front wheel from side to side. This was often done on down grades when the legs were lifted from the ground. Yet somehow—all the manufacturers of the numerous three-wheeled and four-wheeled *velocipedes* and *voitures des malades* could not conceive of a mechanically propelled velocipede with less than three means of support in contact with the ground. Lallement, however, conceived the idea of a two-wheeled, crank-propelled machine, and in 1862 began to build one. In the next year he completed his machine, and with a good deal of difficulty learned to ride it, his first public appearance with it being on the Boulevard St. Martin in July, 1863. He then tried to build an improvement upon his first experimental machine, but being a poor man he found great difficulty in interesting capitalists. He then decided that America was a better place than Paris in which to start an enterprise like his, and accordingly left Paris, arriving in New York in July, 1865. He soon found employment in Ansonia, Connecticut, and the wages being better than those he had received in Paris, he was enabled to complete his improved velocipede. While visiting New Haven in the spring of 1866, he came across one J. Carroll who was willing to pay the expenses of patenting the machine in return for a half-interest in it. Accordingly in the same year the machine was patented. This is the first patent actually taken out for such a machine anywhere. But for all that Lallement and Carroll did not have money enough to put it upon the market, so shortly afterwards Lallement returned to France, not much richer than when he left. However, a few years later, his interest was bought by an American for ten thousand francs. This is the first and only emolument of any kind that Lallement received for his invention.

While Lallement was in America, his machine



was not forgotten. When he returned to France, he found that the velocipede was being used extensively, and had been introduced into England. Its weight had been much reduced, and great pains had been taken by the manufacturers to make a handsome and elegant thing of it.

Meanwhile in America the velocipede was having its day, which, though brilliant, was very short, lasting not more than two years. For the next six years nothing of a cycling nature was done in this country, and all advances in France were crushed by the Franco-Prussian war. England now took the lead in the construction of machines. In 1871 rubber pedals were first used. These enabled the rider to use the ball instead of the hollow of the foot, thus allowing the muscles of the ankle and the foot to come into play in pedalling. In 1873 a machine known as the Ariel was produced, which contained almost all the good points of the perfected ordinary. It was constructed entirely of *metal* and *rubber*.

In the year 1876, the transition from velocipede to bicycle was about completed, though the machine of that year still had a rear wheel of fully half the diameter of the front wheel. \* \* \* The handle bar was short and straight, and was set high. The brake was on the rear wheel, and was applied by means of a cord.

In the machine of 1886 there were no radical changes from the pattern just described. There were many improvements, however, the principal of which were (a) ball instead of plain bearings, (b) an increase in the size of the front wheel and a decrease in that of the rear wheel, (c) curved handle bars fitted with spade handles and lowered to about the level of the seat, (d) the hammock saddle fitted with a coil spring, (e) tangent spokes, and (f) a spoon brake on the front wheel.

This machine had hardly been brought to this stage of development when the rear-driving chain Safety was introduced, which in a very short time drove the ordinary out of the market. The Safety is not one of those inventions that have sprung into success without any stages of experiment and development. As early as 1878, two machines were designed for greater safety than was then possible with the ordinary. The means for bringing this about were (1) a reduction of the size of the front wheel, (2) a greater rake in the front fork than was usual in the ordinary, and (3) a slight increase in the size of the rear wheel. In order to reduce the height of the machine, the pedals had to be placed lower than the centre of the diminished wheel, in order to give room for

the rider's legs. This was brought about by using levers connected with the cranks and attached at their opposite ends by some means with the forks. This general principle was used in 1878 by two English machines, the Extraordinary and the Facile, and later by the American Safety. (1885) The popular American Star (1881) also belongs to the class of semi-safeties.

The Kangaroo (1883) was a dwarfed ordinary rather than a true Safety, but it was very popular for some time. \* \* \* This machine did not place the rider any higher than the Safety does, but "headers" were by no means impossible with it.

While these machines were being extensively used, several English inventors were at work upon an entirely different type which soon developed into the Safety. As early as 1876 one H. T. Lawson produced a rear-driving Safety with a very large rear wheel and a small steerer. \* \* \* The power was conveyed to the rear wheel by a system of levers. This machine was too clumsy to become popular. In 1880 Lawson produced the Bicyclette, which resembles quite closely the Safety of today. Its rear wheel, (driven by a chain in the same way as the Safety) was too small and gave the machine a most ungraceful appearance. The front wheel, too, was not steered directly, but its fork was connected by rods to a secondary steering head with handles. No doubt, if Lawson had persevered with the Bicyclette he would have developed a machine very similar to the modern Safety.

In 1884, under the superintendence of a Mr. Rudling, a machine was constructed at Bridgeton, England, which differed in no radical particular from the Safety of today. The diameter of its rear wheel was twenty-five inches, and that of the steerer eighteen. The Marvel, as this machine was called, was geared to fifty inches and weighed but little over thirty pounds. It seems strange to us that this remarkable little machine was not at once received into favor. But it was never put upon the market.

The machine which actually did become the prototype of the Safety of today was known as the Rover, and was invented by J. K. Starley in 1884. Its hind wheel was considerably smaller than the front, and in other respects, notably the complicated steering apparatus, it very closely resembled Lawson's ill-favored Bicyclette. Owing largely to the faults in its steering, it did not at first become popular, but afterwards Mr. Starley was induced to try direct steering by means of a simple fork sloping backwards. In order to introduce this improv-



ed machine, the owners arranged a hundred-mile contest. The time of the Kangaroo was beaten and the road record for fifty miles lowered fifteen minutes.

The Rover type immediately became popular and in two years had supplanted both Kangaroo and ordinary. As the advances of the last few years are so well known to all, (notably the wonderful advent of the pneumatic tire) I shall merely touch upon them.

\* \* \* \* \*

Such is the history of the bicycle. It is a wonderful record of man's skill and patience. Who knows what the next revolutionizing improvement will be? Let us at least hope that it will not be some method of propulsion, (electrical or otherwise) in which the rider's strength is not employed. CHAS. D. DREW, '93.

### ETC.

SPEAKING of the number of "Perfects," 1's, 100's, etc., given in the grammar schools, how strange it seemed to us, when we entered the Latin School, that hundreds should be rare birds and that even the brightest scholars should be amazed at receiving one!

"WELL, what do you think of LATIN SCHOOL DECLAMATION?" asked one gentleman of another after the Prize Declamation.

"Oh! pretty fair, I suppose. But that's just the trouble with it," answered the other.

"Just the trouble!" I don't quite catch your meaning," said A.

"Well," answered B, smiling, "the trouble with it is that it is *Latin School* declamation. It doesn't ring like true oratory; there is technique, but no spirit. No! I'll take that back. There *is* spirit. What I mean is, that no public speaker, in congress, at the bar, on the stump, in the pulpit, or on the platform would talk in this mock haranguing style and put in these scroll-like gestures that seem to say, 'Here I am. Behold me!' I would prefer to see a little more of the talker's earnestness and calmness and a little less of the declaimer's impassioned nothingness.

AS TO the matter of READING, also, a word may be said. One of our instructors lately said

that every Latin School boy *should* be able, when he leaves the school to read a piece of ordinary English prose without blundering and with fair expression. But the fact remains that every Latin School boy *cannot*, nor *can*, I suppose, boys of other schools do better. And would not most of our boys be in a pretty plight to enter college, if the examination were such as Daniel Webster had to pass to enter Phillips Exeter—i. e. a reading of the twenty-second chapter of Luke? The *fin de siècle* boy reads so much, perhaps, that he cannot be expected to pay much attention to expression.

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WE THINK it is a fact to be reckoned on in SCHOOL ATHLETICS that the better the team, the more careless the players. While it is also in a measure true that the darker the prospects for winning, the more desperately careful the players.

—

AMONG the school-boy's most expressive terms is the word "GRIND." A grind, as far as we can discover, is a strange being but ill understood by his fellows, that grinds away on the barrel-organ of learning to the tune of "Perfect," "Excellent," "*summa cum laude*," etc. Why the grind, whom our fathers, by the way, using a different metaphor, called the "dig,"—why the grind, I say, should be disliked and despised by his school-mates is hardly to be explained. It cannot be that the ordinary school-boy fails to appreciate the grind because of the wide gulf between the two; for do we not see this average boy eagerly watch the lips of the FREAK and applaud the least of his little jokes, when just as wide a chasm rests between *these* two, also? It cannot be that the prickly hedge of envy separates the grind and the jolly, good fellow; for doesn't the latter loudly disclaim all desire to reach the goal of the former by such unworthy means as grinding? I leave the question where I took it up.

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WE LATELY heard a young lady (to finish her High School course this year) say that her years in dear High School had been "just to pleasant for anything," and that she should like to begin at the beginning and take her course

right over again. Though hardly strained to such a pitch of enthusiasm as this, we will yet say that OUR YEARS IN THE LATIN SCHOOL have been very pleasant and, while not inspiring in us a desire to live them over again, have not discouraged us from going on.

DURING the last month many anxious parents of children who will graduate from grammar schools this year have been greatly excited over the DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS and have thought their children were under-going undue strain. There has indeed been some talk of doing away with examinations altogether, and it is not unlikely that another year may bring in this much-called-for reform. The keynote of the matter is that the young people are threatened too much with examinations to come. The sword of Damocles will be remembered as analogous by every *classical* school; while the glossy, black stick on the mantle-shelf will be thought of by the *romantic* school.

#### B. L. S. ATHLETICS IN '94.

ON MAY 26, the school team defeated the Somerville High School team by a score of 8 to 6. Rand played an unusually fine game, and the fielding of the team was good, on the whole, though the batting was weak. Cook, however, made a hit which should have been a home-run but he failed to touch third base and was declared out. The attendance was smaller than should be at an interscholastic game.

THERE is material in the Latin School for making a winning BASE BALL TEAM in '94. A well-fielding team is almost sure. The B. L. S. is weak in batting, though—to judge next season by this—'94's team will possess two good hitters at least. Too much reliance must not be placed on the turning-up of new material; for it usually takes a year or so on the team to develop a player. Yet it is upon this year's development that we rest our hopes of success next year. The B. L. S. has met with such hard luck in base-ball these last few years—being almost invariably defeated by close scores and umpirings and stampedings—that it is al-

most necessary for the school to win soon in order to gain courage. We have not come to such a pass, however, as some schools in the Interscholastic League. The Roxbury Latin *Tripod* came out after one of the games with a broad mourning stripe around its account of the defeat; its jocoseness was indeed mournful; it was the cachinnation of despair. Let *us* always walk home from the theatre of our sorrows in a determined, almost savage, silence; yet let us walk neither in sulkiness nor in nonchalance. The class of '93, in stepping up from their Latin School dais to their college throne, lift their hats to '94 and wish them well-earned glory in the year to come.

AS REGARDS the make-up of next year's base ball team, this season's work seems to point to a nucleus something like this:

BATTERY—RAND and ROGERS.

LEADERS IN FIELDING—COOK, l. f., McVEY, s. s.

The REGISTER is glad thus to show its appreciation of good playing.

'94's FOOT-BALL TEAM is a thing of the future. Indeed it is too hot to talk foot-ball, anyhow.

THE B. L. S. TENNIS Association will probably be a success next year, as it has this; for we often see private nets strung in the yard and airy shapes flitting back and forth in the scorching sunlight, like moths in the glare of the arc-light. How these players can stand the weather is an enigma; it is noticeable, however, that such things as the "deuce" and ardent "love" are already familiar to them.

THE prime trouble with B. L. S. TRACK ATHLETICS is that *all* the available material does not come forward. Let '94 be an exception to this already stale precedent.

#### INTERSCHOLASTIC SPORTS.

Holmes Field was the scene of an interscholastic meet that will be long remembered. Ten interscholastic records were broken, viz.—

Eighth-mile dash—E. L. Hill, Hopkinson—23.2 seconds.

Quarter-mile dash—E. F. Hull, Worcester—53.4 seconds.

Half-mile run—S. Wesson, Worcester—126 seconds.

Low hurdle race—R. H. Stevenson, Hopkinson—27.75 seconds.

High hurdle race—W. W. Hoyt, Roxbury—17.4 seconds.

Mile bicycle race—V. B. Buck, Hopkinson—162.2 seconds.

Base-ball throwing—G. G. Russell, Allen's—369 feet, 2 inches.

16-lb shot putting—J. F. Driscoll, Brookline—36 feet, 9.5 inches.

Pole vault—W. W. Hoyt, Roxbury—10 feet, 6.75 inches.

Running high jump—C. J. Paine, Hopkinson—5 feet, 7.75 inches.

The two men who entered from the B. L. S. each gained a point:

M. J. Cunniff, '94, third in the half-mile run.

G. P. Morey, '95, third in 16-lb shot•putting—distance, 31 feet, 6.5 inches.

"Hoppy" gained the largest number of points, as will be seen below; but the Worcester Academy men just missed beating that school. Holmes Field was agog with enthusiasm. Yards of bunting were displayed. The contestants' friends would hold their breath at critical times; then the friends of the winners would frantically cheer; and at last the whole field would burst into a roar of applause. It was a great day for "Hoppy."

Below is the score of points and the standing of the schools.:

|                 | Hopkinson | Worcester | Brookline | Roxbury | W. H. S. | Allen's | E. H. S. | B. L. S. | Waltham | Berkeley |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 100-yards dash  |           | 5         | -         | -       | 1        | 2       | -        | -        | -       | -        |
| High hurdle     | 2         | -         | -         | 5       | 1        | -       | -        | -        | -       | -        |
| Bicycle         | 5         | -         | -         | -       | -        | 1       | -        | 2        | -       | -        |
| Quarter-mile    | -         | 7         | -         | -       | -        | -       | -        | -        | -       | 1        |
| Mile walk       | 1         | 2         | -         | -       | 5        | -       | -        | -        | -       | -        |
| Low hurdle      | 7         | -         | -         | -       | 1        | -       | -        | -        | -       | -        |
| Eighth-mile     | 5         | 3         | -         | -       | -        | -       | -        | -        | -       | -        |
| Half-mile       | -         | 7         | -         | -       | -        | -       | -        | 1        | -       | -        |
| Base-ball throw | 2         | 1         | -         | -       | 5        | -       | -        | -        | -       | -        |
| High jump       | 5         | 1         | -         | 2       | -        | -       | -        | -        | -       | -        |
| 16-lb shot      | 2         | -         | 5         | -       | -        | -       | -        | -        | -       | -        |
| Broad jump      | 2         | -         | 5         | -       | -        | -       | 1        | -        | -       | -        |

|            |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|------------|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hammer     | 1  | 2  | 5  | -  | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pole vault | 2  | 1  | -  | 5  | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Totals     | 34 | 29 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |

## THE ANNUAL PRIZE-DRILL.

THE annual prize-drill of the third battalion took place in Mechanics Hall on Friday, May 26. The battalion drill is conceded to have been the best of all the battalions', but it could have been much improved. The step was very poor and unsteady. The order was as follows:

### BATTALION DRILL.

Commanded by Major C. D. Drew.

### COMPANY DRILL.

Co. A, Capt. A. C. Holway.

Co. D, Capt. R. W. Sprague.

Co. B, Capt. W. E. Collins.

Co. F, Capt. S. J. McDonald.

### DRUM CORPS.

Under command of Drum Major G. W. Rowbotham.

### SWORD EXERCISE.

Commanded by Col. T. L. Robinson.

### Musir

### COMPANY DRILL

Co. G, Capt. C. H. Warren.

Co. H, Capt. G. B. Abbott.

Co. E, Capt. F. P. Miller.

Co. C, Capt. A. M. Beale.

### Musir

### COMPETITIVE DRILL FOR MEDAL.

By a detail from each company, commanded by Adjutant L. P. Sears.

### Musir

### BAYONET EXERCISE.

Under Command of Capt. R. W. Sprague.

### DRESS PARADE.

Under the command of Col. T. L. Robinson.

### Award of Prizes.

Dr. Charles M. Green, chairman of committee on high schools of the city, awarded the prizes.

The first prize for company drill was awarded to Co. C, Capt. A. M. BEALE, acting first lieutenant, Adjutant L. P. SEARS, second lieutenant W. H. RAND.

The second prize was taken by Co. E, Capt. F. P. MILLER, first lieutenant N. H. LITCHFIELD, second lieutenant L. H. PARKHURST.

The third prize was awarded to Co. F, Capt. S. J. McDONALD, first lieutenant R. L. CHIPMAN, second lieutenant, I. C. WATSON.

The first individual prize was won by Serg.

F. A. WHITE of company A, the second by First Serg. S. ROBINSON of company A.

The bayonet squad medals went first to Serg. C. C. MILLER of company H, second to First Serg. S. ROBINSON of company A.

The drill was the best that has occurred for a number of years. Captains BEALE and MILLER gained the largest number of points of all the captains of double ranked companies in the regiment.

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### M. S. P. A. BANQUET.

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THE Massachusetts School Press Association held its first annual banquet at the Copley Sq. Hotel, on the evening of Friday, June 9, 1893. Before the dinner a business meeting was held, called to order by the president, Mr. Charles C. Gates of the *Chelsea Beacon*. After welcoming the many present, of whom a number were from distant towns of the state, and regretting the necessary absence of the many hard at work on their college and graduation examinations, Mr. Gates asked for suggestions in regard to the next meeting, to be held in October. It was decided that appropriate exercises should be held, to consist of the reading of an ideal paper, the different parts of which were assigned to members of the association. The following appointments were made: Miss Gertrude L. Tilden of the Girls' High School *Distaff*, Boston, to write the Editorial; Mr. Elmer E. Southard of the *LATIN SCHOOL REGISTER*, Boston, to write a Poem; Mr. Albert S. Howard of the *Lowell Review*, to select clippings; Miss Marion E. Conn of the *Bugle*, Woburn, to be the humorist; Mr. Austin Redpath of the *Newton High School Review*, to write Personals.

The assembly then filed into the spacious banquet-hall and took their places, the officers and matrons, Mrs. Flanders and Mrs. Angier, in the places of honor.

After the association had discussed their *café noir*, Mr. Gates briefly introduced Mr. Roswell P. Angier of the *E. H. S. Record*, junior vice-president of the M. S. P. A., as Toastmaster. Mr. Angier introduced the following toasts, each with an appropriate story:

"The Benefits of School Journalism," in response to which Mr. Knowlton of the Malden

*Oracle* very truly said that a school paper was of advantage to the pupils, the alumni, the teachers, and, lastly, to the editors themselves.

"Our Lady Editors; What are they good for?" in response to which Mr. Howard of the *Lowell Review* settled the whole "woman's question" by saying that man has his place and woman hers.

"The Trials of a Literary Editor," which boundless subject Mr. Southard of the *REGISTER* tried in vain to cover.

"The Trials of a Business Manager," "who had one chance in a thousand," said Mr. Hinckley of the *Woburn Bugle*, "to study human nature."

"Chelsea: Dead or Alive?" in response to which Mr. Carr of the *Chelsea Beacon* proved conclusively that Chelsea *is* alive and threw out a hint that it would be looked up to by even cultured Boston some day.

"The Future of Our Association," which Miss Tilden of the *Distaff* discussed in so stirring and earnest a way that we all went away with added zeal for making the M. S. P. A. a splendid success.

In the course of this most enjoyable evening, one of the matrons, Mrs. F. A. Flanders of Boston, gave us an unexpected treat in the shape of a recitation called "She Wanted to Learn Elocution." In this humorous piece, a professor of elocution is supposed to have a little fun at the expense of a rather green country-woman and thoroughly succeeds in his object by tragically reciting lines from Shakespeare and by mimicking the accents of a half-dozen nations, to the mystification and alarm of the old lady.

About eleven o'clock the assembly broke up, to meet again in October, when their ranks will be swelled by large accessions of new editors, it is hoped.

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### COLUMBUS IN THE LIGHT OF THE LATEST RESEARCH.

(GARDNER PRIZE ESSAY [JUNE 1893])

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#### I.

THE LATEST COLUMBIAN RESEARCH:  
HENRY HARRISSE.

THE progress of criticism on Columbus, during the last quarter of a century, is measured



by the researches of HENRY HARRISSE. Delving among the dusty archives of old Italian cities, poring over long-forgotten packets of yellowing manuscript, always carefully culling and comparing his data, the keen French-American scholar has given to the world as rich a collection of studies on Columbus as did Navarrete and Humboldt before him. His inferences are not admitted by all; but his data are open to no question.

There has been in Columbian, as in Shakespearian and Homeric investigation, a host of critics of greater or less renown. But, as this essay purposes to treat of Columbus in the light of the *latest* research, we shall barely mention MUNOZ, NAVARRETE, and HUMBOLDT, as the first really scientific inquirers into the great discoverer's history. At the head of the list of modern critics there stand, after HARRISSE, his leading opponent, D'AVEZAC, the English scholar, R. H. MAJOR, the German, PESCHEL, and JUSTIN WINSOR. JOHN FISKE's great work, also, is helpful on many points. But almost all these modern works are merely reproduced from or based on the work of HARRISSE.

The old historians such as IRVING, PRESCOTT, and indeed, the still older, Spanish writers, like GOMARA and HERRERA, had to depend on the "originals"—the sixty to seventy letters of Columbus, his son Ferdinand's doubtful *Historie*, and a few other documents—and also, to a certain extent, on inference and guesswork. The advance of exacter, scientific methods has opened new sources from which flow clear, though oftentimes scanty, streams of fact. The careful researches of HARRISSE among the notarial records of cities with which Columbus was connected have done much to clear up the hazy outline of his life; and the end is not yet. For further investigations will probably, nay surely, shed still more light on this whole Columbian period.

## II.

### A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

#### TABLE.

|                          |                      |           |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
|                          | I. Italian Life,     | 1446—1473 |
| Columbus's birth         |                      | 1446      |
| His first sea-voyage     |                      | 1473      |
|                          | II. Portuguese Life, | 1473—1484 |
| His voyage to Portugal   |                      | 1473      |
| His marriage soon after. |                      |           |

His voyages north, east, south.

The ripening of his idea.

His departure . . . . . 1484

III. Spanish Life, . . . . . 1484—1492

His arrival in Spain . . . . . 1484

His petitions for an armament.

His success at end of Moorish War . . . . . 1492

IV. Life on the Main, . . . . . 1492—1504

His 1st voyage and return . . . . . 1492-3

His 2nd voyage and return . . . . . 1493-6

His 3rd voyage and return . . . . . 1498-1500

His 4th voyage and return . . . . . 1502-4

V. Old age and death, . . . . . 1504—1506

(In periods I, II, III, dates may only be inferred.)

I. At the time of Columbus's birth, GENOA was, and had long been, one of the most enterprising maritime cities on the whole Mediterranean coast. Its heavy-laden galleys, rivalling those of Venice, sailed from the Levant to Gibraltar. If it is true that "the boy is father to the man," the boy Columbus, though working at his father's humble loom, must have longed to sail the then mysterious sea. But, if documents are true and reasonings correct, he has but little acquaintance with the deep till his twenty-sixth or seventh year.

II. The Portuguese were at this time the greatest maritime nation in the world. Under the impulse given them by the great PRINCE HENRY "the Navigator," they were slowly pushing the barriers of civilization down the golden coast of Guinea, and, in the brightening future, were to wipe away those barriers altogether, by opening the highway to India. So PORTUGAL was the broadest field for a man of Columbus's stuff.

During this period Columbus took a wife,—but when and where is doubtful. He also made those voyages "to the Levant, the western ocean, the north, and Guinea" of which he speaks. And here it was that the idea, then ripe among men of science, of reaching the Indies by a western route, took such a hold on him that he even wrote to the great Florentine astronomer, TOSCANELLI, for his views of the matter. Toscanelli, in reply, not only gave his theory of the route to be taken, descanting at length upon the treasures of the West, but also sent a chart that bore in the broad blank between "Cipango" and the "Canaros" the names of the mythical isles of St. Brandan and Antillas. But while his thoughts were thus groping amid the shadows of the Sea of Dark-

ness and resting with delight on the looming coast of opulent Cathay, Columbus was fain to eke out his scanty living by drawing maps and charts. Though, he applied to the Portuguese king for money and ships wherewith to carry out his great emprise, his foreign extraction greatly lessened his chances and his scheme itself seemed, in its lack of scientific proof, a mere chimerical dream.

III. In 1484 the friendless Genoese arrived in SPAIN without wife and without employment. He, however, made the acquaintance and lived somewhat on the charity of the monks of La Rabida and several nobles and prelates of Spain. Thus he could sometimes gain access to the royal ear; but as Ferdinand and Isabella were engrossed in the Moorish War, and as his bold plan was eyed askance by certain priests, little heed was paid to the penniless foreigner. At last, after many years, after having another child, Ferdinand, by a Spanish mother, and after making overtures to Portugal again, to England, and to France, he received news that his projects had received consideration by a bench of prelates and had been looked on favorably. He had but to wait for the taking of Granada, the last Moorish city, to find his old trials over and his new ones begun.

IV. In three slight ships, with an unwilling, unruly crew of ninety men, Columbus started from the harbor of Palos, August 3rd, 1492, on his marvellous quest for the eastern shores of Asia. After touching at the Canaries for much-needed repairs, the two light, undecked caravels, *Nina* and *Pinta*, with the Admiral's unwieldy flagship, *Captain*, began to sail an unknown sea. Besides the inevitable dangers of the open sea in either hemisphere and besides the wild overturning of all nature's laws that the sailors imagined to be in the western wave, there were some real phenomena that called for shrewd explaining on the Admiral's part. For example, the deflection of the magnetic needle and its line of no variation occupied his attention, as did also the Sargasso Sea with its appearance of shoalwater and the tradewind, hurrying the crews on, as they thought, to their doom. As a not unnatural measure of precaution, Columbus, when he gave out the daily reckoning, made it appear that they had sailed

a much less distance than was really the case. After sailing for two months, the crews grew impatient; ever and anon they were almost in ecstacy at what they fancied were signs of land and then were plunged into as deep chagrin on finding that the land that lay so temptingly before them was a mere veil of clouds lowering over the same familiar waves. At last, October 7th, by the advice of those skilled seamen, the Pinzons, who captained the *Nina* and *Pinta*, Columbus changed his course a little S.W. and sailed on for many days. Upon OCTOBER 12TH, 1492, land was discovered, though what one of the Bahamas as they stand upon the modern map is a moot-point. Columbus, at all events, thought he had reached the aromatic, golden isles that were said to fringe the eastern shore of Asia. After cruising for ten days among the Bahamas, with their strange trees and vegetables and their naked, wondering savages, he reached Cuba. Though he found no golden cities or spicy fields, yet he deemed he had reached the continent of Asia, his wish turning every "Indian's" doubtful word into confirmation of his hope. Understanding that Cipango lay to the southwest, he turned back along the coast of Cuba. Here he was deserted by Martin Pinzon in the *Pinta*. On the 6th of December, he struck the northern coast of Hayti, naming it HISPANIOLA. On the 25th, the *Captain* was wrecked through remissness. She could not be got off the sand-bank she had struck, and only the *Nina* was left. Leaving a small colony in Hispaniola, Columbus started for Spain. Strange to tell, on January 6th, he came up with the *Pinta* again. Together the two ships sailed for Spain, but were separated in a storm; and Columbus reached the Azores alone. Touching in Portugal, he arrived March 14, 1491, at Palos, which the storm-tossed *Pinta* reached the same evening.

We have given a somewhat detailed account of this first voyage, because, in its far-reaching effect upon geography, as well as in its daring uniqueness, it was far more deeply significant than any of his other voyages. Though based, perhaps, on a misconception of the distance to be traversed, though misunderstood at the time and for many years later, though unsuccessful in attaining its aim, this voyage remains, and

will remain, unparalleled. And the prime reason for this is that Columbus, by his first voyage, really, though unwittingly, DISCOVERED AMERICA!

The second voyage (1493-6) was undertaken by Columbus at the climax of his prosperity. There was a flotilla, crowded with adventurers eager for gold, that started for "India," in September, 1493. Touching at the Canaries, Columbus struck the Leeward Islands, Nov 3. Sailing in and out the islands and coasting Porto Rico, and Hayti, he came (November 27) upon the blackened ruins of his colony at Navidad. Gross injury done by the colonists to the unoffending Indians had been avenged. He, however, founded another colony at Isabella, during December. The much desired gold came in grains instead of lumps. The fleet sailed home in February, leaving Columbus with several ships to cruise among the islands. During this cruise, which lasted from May to September 1494, the southern coast of Cuba was skirted and determined by Columbus to be part of the continent of Asia; Jamaica was discovered; and Hayti, called Hispaniola, found to be an island, hardly large enough to be Cipango. A cargo of Indian slaves was sent to Spain in February, 1495, contrary to the wishes of the Catholic Sovereigns. Weary with dissensions among his followers, his reputation undermined by their charges, physically failing, Columbus returned to Spain in March, 1496, with but little gold to show for his promises of three years before.

The next time he was to return to Spain was to be in chains. In August 1498, he reached what he supposed was another and more southerly chain of islands than any he had before met; but he soon decided that he had reached a continent. He skirted the shores of what was really South America, finding fruitless pearl fisheries, till his health gave out. Then he crossed the Caribbean Sea, reaching Santo Domingo, August 30. He found Hispaniola in a wretched state of anarchy; and it cannot be said that his arrival in the least soothed the angry bickerings. The principal ringleader of the unruly party was a certain ROLDAN, whom he finally won over by favor. He had at last got control of the island,

when BOBADILLA, a person vested with extraordinary powers by Spain to look into the rumored misgovernment of Hispaniola, arrived August 23, 1500. The same day, with undue haste, though perhaps not exceeding his sovereigns' commands, Bobadilla had Columbus put in chains. The principal charges against Columbus were his mismanagement of the Indies, his exaggeration of their wealth, and his encouragement of the slave-trade; of which charges the last is the only one that can be upheld, in our opinion. In October, 1500, he was sent back to Spain, proudly refusing to be unshackled. The chains were of course taken off when he reached Spain; but his sovereigns never regarded him with their old favor.

The broken man started in 1502 on his last voyage, the purpose of which was to discover the Straits of Malacca. Though he, of course, failed in this, Columbus made known a long strip of coast-line, in what is now Central America, approaching as near as ships can go to the spot whence Balboa, in 1513, first saw the Pacific. When he started back for Hispaniola, his ships had become rotten and gaping hulks. He was forced (July and August, 1503) to strand his ships on the coast of Jamaica. Here he stayed till June, 1504, enduring the inroads of disease, the bitterness of famine, and the revolts of his companions. The brave DIEGO MENDEZ, who was sent to Hispaniola to get ships, was delayed by OVANDO, governor of the Indies, till finally public opinion forced the governor to send aid. The old story of idleness, anarchy, and crime had been rehearsed during Columbus's absence. He must have been relieved when he reached home again in November, 1504.

V. The rest of Columbus's waning life gave him no surcease of that trouble that had followed him all his days. Always restlessly seeking for reinstatement in his lost honors, he died May 20, 1506.

Although some of his shining qualities and some of his darker traits have been shown in the foregoing pages, yet the meagreness and insufficiency of our sketch have been such that a summary of the chief points of his character may be useful. Great perseverance, a seaman's intuition coupled with wide acquaintance with



the theory as well as with the practice of navigation, and a bravery that was headlong when roused, are indisputable qualities. Unhappily, a lack of what is called executive ability, an absorbing love of gold, and a "talent for deceit" are equally plain. And the saddest blot upon his history is his encouragement of the slave-trade. Yet "we are all human," and if men who were nearer to him in time, in nationality, in customs, in religion, loved him, we are in duty bound at least to honor him.

## III.

A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE OLD AND THE NEW  
VIEWS OF COLUMBUS.

## A.

## STANDARDS OF COMPARISON.

Washington Irving's *Life of Columbus*, 1827.  
Justin Winsor's *Christopher Columbus*, 1892.

Here are two works written, the one just after the splendid discoveries of NAVARRETE, the other just after the wonderful revelations of HARRISSE—the one by a popular writer, possessed of a marvellously pleasing style, the other by an eminent critic, with a style remarkably terse and forcible. The one has stood the test of over half a century and has been called *le beau livre* by so sweeping a critic as M. Harris, the other has met with some opposition already and has yet to hold its own.

## B.

## TEXTUAL, CHRONOLOGICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CRITICISM.

Great strides have been taken, between Navarrete's time and Harris's, in all that pertains to documents, dates, and topography. Historical criticism is a finer art now than it was even sixty five years ago. We can better appreciate the results of Columbus's first voyage, for instance. We can see more plainly the chain of events that linked the barbarous America to the civilized Europe. But, after all, we cannot boast that modern research has accomplished, considering the appliances, much more than the research of decades ago. Yet the material of Harris, with its arrangement and consummation by Winsor, is one step nearer the aim of all science, Truth.

## C.

## CHARACTER CRITICISM.

The most marked difference between the

works of Irving and Winsor lies in their opposite estimate of Columbus's personal character. From Irving we gather that Columbus was a very good man *as times went*. As we read Winsor, we are impressed that he might easily have been better. Of course the palliation of "the manners of the time" may easily be carried too far; but hardly in the case of Columbus, when we reflect how near his time was to the dark ages. And we are confirmed in our opinion when we see that neither the radical Harris nor the broad John Fisk vary much from the conception expressed by Irving.

## SUMMARY OF AUTHORITIES \*

*Christophe Colomb*, par Harris, 2 tomes, Paris, 1884.

*Christopher Columbus*, by Winsor, Boston, 1892.

*Discovery of America*, ch. V, by Fiske, Boston, 1892.

*Narrative and Critical History of America*, ed. by Winsor, Boston, 1885.

*Examen Critique*, par Humboldt, 5 tomes, 1836-9.

*Select Letters of Columbus*, Introduction, ed. by Major, London, 1870.

The first three authors, cited above, have been the writer's main reliance.

ELMER ERNEST SOUTHARD, '93.

\*It was thought best to omit the voluminous "references to volume, chapter, and page."

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